Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1807. [No. 1968.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
a variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Potomac Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac Company, will be held according to law at the Union Tavern in George Town on Wednesday the 3d day of August next; when the proceedings of the board of Directors, with the President's accounts, receipts and disbursements since the last general meeting, will be laid before them for their consideration.

JOS. CARLETON, President, P. C.
By order.
George Town, July 1, [3] dt30thJy.

142 hhds. of MOLASSES,
5 puncheons RUM,
100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,
Just Received and for Sale by
Marsteller & Young.
May 25. d

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets,
HAS RECEIVED
30 barrels WHISKEY
2000 lbs. cheese, of superior quality
10 bales cotton
10 boxes best Florence oil, in bottles
15 casks choice small twist tobacco
40 boxes mould and dipped candles
10 boxes fresh chocolate
140 reams wrapping paper
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson-skin } TEAS, Of this year's importation & very fine qualities—
Which, with a general assortment of wines, liquors and groceries, he will sell very low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.
June 15. d

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
5000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica
30 barrels W. I. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.
AND IN STORE,
25 hhds. south Potomac Tobacco.
May 11. d

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

And offer for Sale,
A considerable quantity of
FRESH TEAS,
This spring's Philadelphia importation, and of *excellent* quality—consisting of
Hyson, in quarter chests.
Young Hyson do.
Hyson-Skin do.
Souchong boxes.
I have also for Sale,
10 pipes 4th proof Cognac Brandy.
5 do. 4th proof Gin, (superior.)
25 crates queens and blue edged earthern ware, particularly assorted for country stores.
30 boxes and half boxes Prunes.
100 sacks stoved Salt.
2000 bushels do.
4000 do. ground Allum.

W. HODGSON.
June 10. d

TO RENT,

A STORE, on Prince-street, (adjoining my own) well suited for the wet goods business.

A Miller Wanted.

☞ To a Man who understands the Milling Business, and can produce good recommendations for industry, sobriety, &c. liberal wages will be given by applying to

M. MILLER.
June 20 d.

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
An assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS*, from eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—part of them intitled to drawback.
Ravens Duck.
French Brandy.
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-casks.
New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.
May 7. d

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, That the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.
May 16. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And now landing from on board the brig Mary, Capt. Hall, from Boston, at Lawrason and Fowle's wharf, and for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle,
60 tons plaister Paris; 200 casks lime
50 boxes mould candles; 50 do. soap
6 casks spermaceti oil.
IN STORE,
130 boxes mould candles; 30 do. dip'd do.
40 do. soap; 60 do. chocolate
30 barrels N. E. rum
3 chests imperial, 15 do. young hyson } *FRESH TEAS.*
5 hhds. Mus. sugar; 15 barrels do. do.
40 do. Havanna white and brown sugar
160 boxes Nova-Scotia Herrings
40 do. cod-fish; 25 barrels fall mackarel
60 casks raisins
8 bales Beerboon gurrahs,
AND
60 quarter casks Bellona gunpowder.
June 20. d

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms:
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS,* particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, for spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP
COMMERCE,
Capt. JAMES CROUDHILL,
A stout fine vessel, sails well, about 2400 barrels burthen, and ready to take a cargo on board.

William Hodgson.
July 20. d.

NOTICE.

THE members of the PENNSYLVANIA COPPER MINE COMPANY are hereby notified, that a general meeting of the company will be held at Gadsby's hotel in Alexandria, on the 31st day of the present month at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It is earnestly requested that every member will be punctual in his attendance either in person or by proxy as business very essential to their interests will be laid before them.

John Potts, *President.*
July 17. d2w

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,
29 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.
Likewise on Hand,
6 hhds. good Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use.

Joseph Dean.
March 27 d

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of
MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe & Corsica } WINES.
Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong } TEAS *of good quality.*
Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; woo; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.
March 19. d

JUST RECEIVED,
15 boxes fresh LEMONS.
M. EAKIN.
July 22 3t

Wanted to Freight,

A VESSEL FOR NEW-YORK.
One of about six hundred barrels will be preferred. Apply to
Withers and Sangster.
July 21. d3t

Seelig and George,

Gun-Smiths, Rifle makers and White-Smiths,
BEG leave to inform the inhabitants, that they have lately removed to this place, and have taken a shop on the corner of Union and Duke-streets, where they will execute with neatness and dispatch any orders they may be favored with.
July 21. tf

Twenty thousand lbs.
Porto Rico Green Coffee and St Croix Sugars, received per sch'r. Fletcher and Riley, from St. Thomas.
For sale by
R. Veitch and Co.
OR
C. Powell.
July 21. tfd

A Wood Scow for Sale.

Will be sold, at public auction, at Richards and Newton's wharf, on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, a WOOD SCOW, capable of carrying 13 cords of wood. She is a deck'd Scow and in tolerable good order.
July 21. 4t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, for ready money, on the premises, on Wednesday the 12th day of August next, the estate called CLIFTON, on Panther-Skin, in Loudoun county, consisting of 205 acres of land, on which was formerly erected a merchant and saw mill, distillery, &c. or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise 1600 dollars and the costs of suit, to satisfy Joseph Tidball.

This sale is made pursuant to a decree of the county court of Loudoun, at which time and place due attendance will be given by

The Commissioners.
July 13. (21) dts

Notice is hereby given

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF ALEXANDRIA.

THAT a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the Capitol Stock of said Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is declared; and will be ready to be paid to them on THURSDAY next the 9th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurden Chapin,
CASHIER.
Bank of Alexandria, July 6. (7) 3taw4w

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

INSURANCE OFFICE, *July 3d*, 1807.

THE stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria are hereby notified, that the directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on that part of the capital stock now paid, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on the 13th inst.

By order.

J. B. Nickolls, *Secretary.*
July 8 eo3w

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,
A THREE STORY *BRICK WAREHOUSE*, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the *Shipping* or *Grocery* business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT,
And immediate possession given,
The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by *Jacob Hoffman*—an excellent stand for the DRY GOOD business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.
March 14. 3tawtf

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

From the New York Herald.

GOOD FROM EVIL.—Experience tries systems of policy more effectually than the most cogent reasoning. It was ever the doctrine of the federalists when in power, that as the U. S. was naturally a commercial country, as its commerce was the grand source of its prosperity, as its commerce offered a strong temptation to the rapacity of every foreign maritime nation, that our government ought constantly to appropriate a portion of its abundant resources to an increase of the national power and means of defence. We say, this was the doctrine of the federalists in power; they believed it, and practised accordingly, and under their management, as the wealth of the country augmented, its character became more and more respected.

Men of different politics succeeded in administering the affairs of the nation.—They disavowed these principles; they exerted themselves to render them obnoxious. The visionary and fatal position was advanced, that all effectual means of protecting commerce were inconsistent with that plan of economy, which was the true policy of this country; that "Reason" was to be regarded as the sovereign "Umpire" between civilized nations, and accordingly every previous measure which had been contemplated for augmenting our maritime force was suspended; not only so but reprobated. And to reconcile the people to a course so dangerous; they were persuaded to believe, that when men recommended an increase of warlike means, it was only from a wanton disposition to burden the people with useless taxes, and to place in the hands of government, a power which would be dangerous to the *liberty of the people*.

The consequences of this important revolution in the avowed policy of our rulers was early predicted. Mr. Jefferson, however, pertinaciously reduced his theory to practice. He recommended no measures, with regard to the physical strength of the nation, but such as threw a damp on the pride and energy of the American character. Insults and injuries were offered from one quarter and an other—he endured and expostulated—nay we confidently say, that for some of the most flagrant insults that could be offered to a nation, he never asked redress, but endeavored to keep the disgrace we had experienced out of sight, by pecuniary speculations.

To discerning minds, to men of even common understanding and observation, the result of this policy has long been very obvious. The end of these things has been often and most solemnly predicted. From year to year we have waited patiently for an accommodation of early wrongs, we have been baffled, amused and deceived until executive forbearance seemed at one moment exhausted, and a recurrence to force, was represented as an event that would probably soon become necessary. How that little spasm of resentment yielded to further suits and negotiation, the public well know.

In the mean time the consequences of a deprecation of national character, began to manifest themselves in new insults offered to our flag and national sovereignty.—French government vessels, like pirates, have plundered and burnt our vessels at sea, with impunity. Spanish gun boats conduct our Mediterranean merchantmen into Algeziras, on what principle, no one knows. A decree has been passed by emperor Bonaparte, against a considerable portion of our commerce, the intention of which has been rendered dubious, by a hypocritical and informal communication, while the letter of the decree has been, in many instances enforced. The British have in various instances adopted principles, in their courts of vice admiralty, of which it is not known that the American government had any notice; and the sacrifice of our property, in some cases, in more the detention of vessels and derangement of voyages have followed.

It would be endless to pursue this history in detail. One fact is established beyond dispute—the wrongs we have suffered from these several nations have, from year to year increased. The conduct of the Cambrian at New York, the Leander off Sandy Hook, the French privateer off Charleston, the Spaniards in Louisiana and on the waters of the Mobille—the dictatorial tone with which Turreau settled our commercial relations, with St. Domingo. A thousand robberies and insults incessantly reported in the public papers; all shew to what we are approaching, and the sure fate of a rich nation, whose rulers have scouted the idea of NATIONAL DEFENCE. But though all these evils have been growing upon us, the public slumbered in our progressing weakness; the majority, at least, seemed to feel perfectly secure, and to exult in the fatal policy of our administration, until the thunder of the Leopard has roused them from their stupor, and electerized them with a perception of our exposed and at this moment, helpless situation. Evil enough, we have mentioned; but where, ask our readers, is the good? The good, and it may prove incalculable, is, that Mr. Jefferson's policy has come to its crisis. It has been weighed in the balance of experiment and found wanting. The whole nation feels, at this moment, what a mistake, what a misfortune it is, to be left naked and defenceless to the world. One of the most furious eulogists of Mr. Jefferson, and the canting maxims, by which he has governed himself and enfeebled the nation, exclaims in these impressive words, "We want and must ultimately have an efficient armed force of some kind, and if the government will not provide one for us, why not by voluntary contributions prepare it ourselves? The latter clause is a most severe reflection on the administration, but the former is a genuine federal sentiment. Let us all unite in that; let it be not only a federal but the universal American sentiment; the voice of the people and the voice of government and the national character will yet retrieve its dignity and respectability. We shall not keep ministers for a length of years at foreign courts, merely to announce to our government neglect and evasion. Let the page of folly, from which our rulers have preached for years, be turned over forever; and let us act from the conviction that among nations, POWER is more respected than REASON. Let us possess the one to enforce the other. This is the road and the only sure road to permanent Independence.

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We hope, now the spirit of our government appears to be up, it will be remembered we have not yet received any redress for that monstrous catalogue of injuries and insults detailed in the President's message, about ten months ago, as having been heaped upon us by Spain, until his "forbearance had come to a pause."

By the bye, the publication of that message to the world was, we must believe, a most unfortunate thing for this country.—Such a tale of woe! Such insult to government! Such cruelty to individuals, "left to starve on desolate islands!" Such violations of territory, exactions and rapine! All this was published to the nations of Europe, and they have seen that we quietly sat down, and suffered ourselves to be thus abused with impunity. We must not expect to escape insult, if it be understood that we can do nothing but whine; and if we do any thing else we have a long arrear to settle. Mr. Jefferson's pacific policy has been his glory and the boast of his party. His plan of *getting along* without making any provisions for the defence of our rights, has been extolled as affording a most flattering contrast, with the Washington and Adams policy, of preparing in peace for war, as far as the resources of the country would allow. And where are we now? We have or are preparing a host of gun-boats, though the last Congress threw all possible ridicule on this chimerical system of defence. Would our Lord High Admiral trust himself with a hundred of his gun-boats three leagues from the capes of Virginia in a rencontre with two or three sail of the line? And how are our harbors? We observe a committee has been sent from Norfolk to examine one of their forts, and see that guns be placed in it!! New-York has at length obtained a committee from government, to see what can be done for that city. We might pursue the enquiry but it is unnecessary to expose the nakedness of the land. And what is the state of the national treasury? Let it meet the appropriations made by Congress and there will be little to spare. The day of calamity now threatens us. Business may be totally stopped, and the resources of paying taxes fail us; but heavy taxes must be levied. Naval and military force may be immediately wanted—Our new frigates are about rotten.—Supporters of Jeffersonian policy, have ye not enough of this picture? Cast your eyes around you. If your senses are at last awake, the use of them will make you tremble.

FROM THE U. STATES' GAZETTE.

AURORA ON CALLING CONGRESS.—No paper makes so many predictions as the Aurora and none boasts so much of the exact fulfilment of those which it does make. We say so *truly*, because, it generally predicts on both sides of the question; so that let the event be what it may, it is sure to fulfil the prediction; and in stating existing facts it takes the same convenient latitude. Thus it has been asserted within a few days that *we are at war*; that war, if possible, ought to be avoided by sending to England to *demand redress* for the late outrage; that we ought to *prepare for war* as the most probable consequence; and that war is *not to be apprehended*. For all these assertions and predictions we have given chapter and verse in a late Gazette.

We have now some communications of a similar nature to make from the same authentic source on the subject of convening congress.

"From what could be collected from indirect sources [*at Washington*] the administration *feels as the nation does*, and will pursue a course of conduct such as the nation expects: and there was little or no doubt that congress will be *summoned to meet in July*."

[*Aurora, July* 1, 1807.

This paragraph was published immediately after the arrival of the editor from Washington, through which place he passed on his way from Richmond. It was also on the morning of the day upon which our town meeting was held, when it was convenient to have it supposed that the government really felt as the nation did, and would act with that spirit and promptitude which the nation felt to be necessary. It was therefore expedient to predict and even to declare, on the authority of information from Washington, that there was little or no doubt that congress would be summoned to *meet in July*. See the progress of this prediction.

"That this body [*congress*] will be called together we have not the *smallest doubt*; it seems to be the *unanimous expectation of all* who have yet expressed themselves on the subject."

[*Aurora, July* 3, 1807.

This appeared on the day previous to the 4th of July, when to have intimated that the executive would be deficient either in the vigor or the promptitude of its measures, would, if disbelieved, have been dangerous to the person making the intimation, and if believed would have been still more fatal to the popularity of the executive. The 4th of July is a day when patriotism effervesces; and to have suffered the people on that occasion to suppose that of their rulers was cold and languid would have been productive of very unpleasant consequences. Hence, at that time, there was not the "*smallest doubt*" that the government would conform to the "*unanimous expectation of all*" by calling congress together. However, the 4th of July passed over; the president was toasted in all companies for his supposed sympathy in the feelings of the nation, and "without the smallest doubt" that he would promptly and spiritedly fulfil "*the unanimous expectation of all.*" Congress, to be sure, was not called; but then no other occasion was likely soon to occur for a meeting of the people to confer upon the languor and inertness of the government, and to strengthen, by communication, one another's sentiments upon the subject.—Now, therefore, the expediency of calling congress becomes very questionable. To summon them to meet in July is impossible, because 40 days' notice is required: and even if they were convened at the present moment they could be of no use. Instead of their being immediately called without the "smallest doubt it is now *probable* they will be called in October." But take the words.

"It is said, why *not call congress?* Surely the calling of congress would not accelerate immediate defence. Forty days' notice is required before congress can meet, and altho' it is *probable* that congress will be convened *in October*, the calling of them now, nor even the assemblage now, *would not add a single atom of defence.*"

[*Aurora, July* 10, 1807.

This being the case, as they could be of no earthly use, even if convened at this moment, I presume it was never in contemplation to do so idle a thing as to call them, especially in July. The government, from the beginning, "felt as the nation did" and have "pursued such a course of conduct as the nation expected." Without the "smallest doubt," it was the "unanimous expectation of all" that no such silly thing would be done by the government: and so it has turned out exactly as the Aurora predicted.

I WILL SELL

A pair of handsome well broke Carriage Horses.

They are 7 and 8 years old, of a bright bay color, stout, sound and active, extremely well conditioned, in good order, and ride very well.

N. ELLICOTT.

July 22. eo2w

To Sell or Rent,

Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—Also several in the city of Washington. For terms apply to SARAH PORTER.

February 14. paw

BOSTON, July 17.

From Monte Video.—On Wednesday arrived in town, Mr. Morris, who was a passenger in the Swift, at Newport, and left Monte Video on the last of June.—The British had extended their conquests on the north side of the River Plate, as far as opposite Buenos Ayres, but not made no attempt on that place—not intending to undertake that enterprize until the arrival of expected reinforcements. Gen. Whitelocke had landed at Monte Video, and taken the command; the troops that sailed from England with him were parted with at sea, but were momently expected. Gen. Caldwell had reached the Cape of Good Hope, where he found orders to proceed to La Plata. When the whole force is collected, the British will have about 16,000 soldiers. The Spaniards at Monte Video appeared to be well satisfied with being under the English—and a pretty brisk trade was carried on with the natives. The British and American vessels would make better voyages than had been expected. The British were civil and obliging to the Americans there—A spirit of independence appeared to be pervading the Spaniards and Portuguese in South America—and it was thought that Spain would certainly lose her colonies, whether they submitted to the English or not. Gen. Beresford had sailed for England. Mr. White, his late fellow prisoner, was at Monte Video. A paper in the English language, edited by Mr. Scollay, of this town, has been commenced at Monte Video. We have been favored with a letter from the editor, inclosing the prospectus and first number.

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TOWN MEETING.

Yesterday the inhabitants of this town assembled at Faneuil-hall, to consider the communications from the committee of the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, respecting the late attack on the American frigate Chesapeake, by his Britannic majesty's ship Leopard, acting under the orders of admiral Berkley. John Coffin Jones, esq. was chosen moderator; and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draught suitable resolutions—the hon. John Q. Adams, hon. Harrison, G. Otis, hon. William Eustis, hon. Christopher Gore, Dr. Charles Jarvis, hon. John C. Jones, Thomas H. Perkins, esq. hon. Jonathan Mason, esq. Dr. John Warren.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were agreed to without division by the committee, and unanimously accepted by the town.

Whereas by the communications from Norfolk and Portsmouth and their vicinities, and the proclamation of the president of the United States, it appears that the sovereignty of our country has been insulted, and the lives of our citizens sacrificed by the unjustifiable conduct of a British armed ship:

Resolved, That we consider the unprovoked attack made on the United States' armed ship Chesapeake, by the British ship of war Leopard, a wanton outrage upon the lives of our fellow citizens, a direct violation of our national honor, and an infringement of our national rights and sovereignty.

Resolved, That we most sincerely approve the proclamation, and the firm and dispassionate course of policy pursued by the president of the U. S. and we will cordially unite with our fellow citizens in affording effectual support to such measures as our government may further adopt, in the present crisis of our affairs.

Resolved, That we shall remember with pride and pleasure the patriotic and spirited conduct of the citizens of Norfolk, Portsmouth and their vicinities, before the orders of government were known, upon this momentous occasion; and that they are entitled to the thanks and approbation of their fellow citizens throughout the union.

Resolved, That the selectmen be requested to return a suitable answer to the respectful communications from our fellow citizens of Norfolk, with the proceedings of this meeting.

WM. COOPER, *Town Clerk.*

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There were probably between 1500 and 2000 citizens assembled at Faneuil-hall.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

In the Commercial Advertiser of last evening, col. Wm. Smith has come forward with a plan for the fortification of the harbor of New York. He considers as futile any attempts to defend the city by batteries erected on the wharves, Governor's Island, Bedlows, or Ellis's and Paulus Hook and justly points out the par-

rows as the only proper place to erect works for the defence of the city. The following are part of his remarks:

The Narrows is the spot pointed out by nature for the essential defence of the harbor and city of New York. On the west is presented an elevated shore, susceptible of three formidable batteries above the other; the first battery on the shore presents an horizontal fire, embarbett, from this a point blank shot from an 18 pounder reaches above double the distance of the channel.

The second calculated for a plunging battery, will present a most destructive fire, against an approaching enemy, at the same time that it effectually covers and protects the horizontal battery below.

The third, a strong redoubt with heavy artillery embarbett, offers a heavy fire against hostile ships at the full range of shot, as they approach the Narrows, at the same time extending ample protection to the batteries of 1st and 2d position.

In addition to these, at the distance of about 120 yards, is an inviting hill near the shore, well calculated for a redoubt, capable of containing about 120 men, from which a battery of 6 guns commands the bay at the full range of fire.

In the rear of these redoubts, at the distance of 600 yards, is ground favorable for an encampment of 3000 men.

On the eastern shore, the point of Long Island descends gradually to the waters of the narrows—this point projects with a sandy flat into the water at the distance of 280 yards, covered with from 4 to 6 feet of water, and consequently may be wharfed up so as to plant a heavy battery above high water mark, opposite to the horizontal and plunging batteries on the Staten island shore. The distance between these batteries will be less than one mile. In rear of this position is an elevated spot for a close redoubt, capable of containing 500 men. Its cannon will afford ample protection to the horizontal battery on the pier, and at the same time give a plunging fire on the enemy. At 300 yards from this redoubt is a spot for a redoubt and battery of field fortification, to contain 120 men, and 8 pieces of artillery. This work affords the double advantage of enfilading the river through the Narrows, and of covering the right wing of an excellent encampment for 3000 men.

To enforce more effectually the defence of the passage, it is proposed to station two floating batteries, armed with heavy guns, stationed on the north side of the two opposite horizontal batteries, attended by a sufficient number of gun-boats. These may with great facility form a line of fire, occupying the full space from the one shore to the other, and thus effectually strength. en the defence of the channel, and be fully protected by the fortifications and batteries on the shores.

The Narrows, thus garnished with fortifications, and garrisoned, and in case of solemn war and actual invasion, supported by additional troops in two advantageous camps, with the proposed floating batteries and gun-boats, affords a formidable and efficient defence for the entrance of the harbor. But the importance of the object ought not to permit the least neglect of any additional obstructions against an invading enemy. A cone sunk in the centre, crowned with four 32 pounders, with chains extending to the horizontal batteries on the Staten island and Long island shore, supported by the two floating batteries, and gun-boats within the chain, and the harbor of New York becomes the most formidable and best secured of any within my knowledge.

The Narrows being thus secured the positions on both sides are the places where the troops of the state of New York and New Jersey will assemble, and be ready to oppose the landing of any troops, destined for the assault of the works. The harbor of New York then becomes the safe depot of the produce of an immensely rich and extensive country; and the city, inaccessible to any invasion, may see the end of war without molestation or danger.

July 20.

The British frigate Crocodile arrived at Quebec on the 29th of June, in 13 days from Halifax, with the intelligence that orders had been received from the English government by the commandant of the vessels on the Halifax station, to take by force if necessary the British seamen who were on board a frigate of the U. S. carrying about 52 guns, and supposed to be then at sea.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 22.

Advices from Lynhaven down to the 16th are, that in the night of the 14th the Melampus had left that station, on a cruize as it is presumed; and in that of the 15th one of the two deckers had disappeared. It was rumoured to be the Leopard and that she had been recalled to Halifax. Two two deckers remained at anchor in Lynhaven bay with theer tenders. They did not fire at vessels passing even to bring them to, but sent their tenders to speak them. The crews had been in the habit of landing between Cape Henry and Willoughby's river and obtaining water and Fresh provisions. A party of militia, horse and infantry had arrived there on the 15th and 16th and would probably be still further reinforced so as to cut them off from those supplies. They would about that time receive their orders from admiral Berkley. These will determine the character of their future proceedings.

Departed this life on the 19th instant, in the 54th year of his age, *Uriah Tracy*, a Senator of the U. S. from the State of Connecticut; and on the following day he was interred with the honors due to his station and character, as a statesman, and his rank as major general, his pall being supported by the heads of departments and officers of government.

For many years he experienced frequent and severe sickness, and his last illness commenced on the 4th of March last, while attending the funeral of Mr. Baldwin, his former fellow student, and late colleague in the senate.

In his youth he received a liberal education, and the early part of his active life was devoted to the practice of the law. He was ever an able, popular, and pleasing advocate, and rose to eminence, by the strength of his talents and steady devotion to business.

His last fourteen years were devoted to the service of his country, in her national councils, where he was long a distinguished member, admired by his political friends and respected by his opponents.

In wit and humor he was unrivalled; in delivery graceful and perspicuous; and in argument acute and lucid.

His speeches were sometimes perhaps tinctured with severity; but the ardor of debate, the rapidity of his ideas, and the impetuosity of his eloquence constituted an apology. He was firmly attached to the principles of the late administration which he ever maintained. For some years past, of consequence he has been in opposition: yet he possessed a due share of influence in the body to which he belonged. His death will be deeply deplored by his friends, and from the useful talents he possessed, may justly be considered a national loss.

COMMUNICATION.——Among the other military movements and preparations, which have been adopted by our executive with the approbation of an unanimous people, we hear that a fort or battery is determined on at the point of Warburton, or Digges's Landing, about 11 miles below this city and six from Alexandria. The proximity of a deep narrow channel to its shore, and a highly favorable bend of the river at that point for the annoyance of ships as they pass, and which general Washington had fixed on as the most proper one for a fort, which the banks of this lengthy and magnificent river affords, seems to point it out as a most eligible situation for the purpose.

NORFOLK, July 18.

SOME RETALIATION.

Last evening an express arrived at head quarters to the commander, gen. Mathews, from captain Shepherd, of the troop of cavalry stationed near the Capes. The intelligence the express brought is of great importance; it announces the first act of retaliation for the outrages of the British squadron.

The substance of the intelligence as far as we are informed, and our information may be relied on, is that a boat with five men, viz. two midshipmen and three sailors, was seen to land on Thursday evening on the east side of the inlet; the people came on shore and was fired at by a detachment of Militia, under the command of a lieutenant from Kempsville. They retreated and took refuge in the woods; information being given to captain Shepherd of the place where they had retired, it was immediately surrounded. In the morning they were discovered, and surrendered themselves prisoners without resistance. The boat and the arms on board of her have been taken possession of, and the men are prisoners at Mr. Lemuel Cornick's, waiting the orders of the general.

About an hour before the above account arrived, another detachment of cavalry, under the command of captain Taylor set of for Cape Henry.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JULY 23.

Extract of a letter, dated Fort Stoddert, June 30.

The Dons of the town of Mobille are as troublesome as ever. A short time since there were taken from New Orleans for Fort Stoddert a considerable quantity of military stores consisting of two hundred muskets, bayonets and cartridge boxes, a quantity of musket ball cartridges, cannon and musket powder, lead, &c. which the commandant at Mobille would not permit to pass; but had them landed and stored until he should receive further instructions from the governor-general of the Floridas. The day after the commandant sent off an officer with dispatches to the governor-general who was at New Orleans; in reply to which the governor wrote to him as follows: "By your official letter of the 27th of May last, I am informed of the mode adopted by you to deposit the military stores destined for Fort Stoddert, in the sch'r Ann—in conformity with the note accompanying, which you will accordingly cause to remain so deposited, until the business shall be arranged with the American government, which is what occurs to me in answer to your said official letter." The commandant at Mobille immediately communicated a copy of this letter to the American lieut. commandant, advising him that he copied the same for his information, in case he should think proper to lay the answer before his government.

The following are the names of the passengers PRESSED from the ship Martha, by the Squirrel sloop of war:

Robert Lytle
Hugh Watson
John Douglass
John Thompson
Francis Kenon
James M'Kitrick
Wm. Hall
John Buck
Thos. Cummings
James Cummings
Joseph Colwell
Wm. Levy
Hugh Kerr.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

21st July, 1807.

Ordered, That William Yeaton and the representatives of Richard Conway, deceased, do fill up and remove the nuisance on their lots adjoining to Dr. Kennedy, and in default of their doing so within eight days that the superintendant of police remove the same agreeably to law.

Ordered, That Peter Sherron fill up the sink under his necessary, adjoining Jos. Smith's property on Royal street, or arch or bridge it 3 or 4 feet below the surface, to remove the nuisance occasioned thereby in five days, and if he fail or neglect to do the same, that after the expiration of three days from the time limited as aforesaid, that the superintendant of police shall immediately proceed to do the same at the expence of the corporation, and recover the amount thereof from the defaultee, in the manner prescribed for the recovery of similar claims.

Ordered, That the street commissioner for the southern district do cause to be erected a bridge over a gully on the north side of Wolfe street at the intersection of Pitt street, or to place a trunk therein or to fill it up, as in his opinion may appear most adviseable, so as to afford a safe passage for carriages, and that thirty dollars be appropriated out of the funds of the southern district to defray the expence thereof.

Ordered, That the street commissioner for the northern district proceed forthwith to make passable Royal street, betwixt Queen and Princess streets, and that the sum of thirty dollars be appropriated for the same.

Ordered, That the street commissioner for the northern district cause the pump at the intersection of King and Patrick streets to be taken up and the well cleaned.

Ordered, That the street commissioner do proceed to regulate Wolf street in such manner, by a ditch or otherwise, as to prevent the water from passing into the academy lot, as the foundation of the house is at present in danger from the washing thereof, and that the sum of 20 dollars be appropriated therefor.

Test,

JAS. M. M'REA, C. C.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

AN ACT

Regulating the Court of Appeals.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the common council of Alexandria, That not less than ten days notice shall be given in the public papers of the term in which common council will sit as a court of appeals, at which time they shall hear and determine all appeals which may be made to them for the the remission of taxes, and they shall hear on oath or affirmation such persons as represent themselves aggrieved.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every person making an appeal to come forward prepared to give a just and full account of all matters liable to taxation, and shall also be prepared to describe in a particular manner the dimensions and situation of such real property as is owned by them, or which belonged to them at the time the assessment was made.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That in order to obtain as full information as possible in behalf of the Corporation, it shall be the duty of the assessors and also of the superintendant of police to attend the court of appeals, and on oath or affirmation they shall answer such questions as may be demanded of them, concerning the subjects belonging to the complainant, which are liable to taxation.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That no appeals will be heard after the time appointed for the sitting of Council as a court of appeals, or after such adjournment thereof as may be by them determined upon.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts coming within the purview hereof are hereby repealed.

Passed in common council 21st July, 1807.

James H. Hooe, *President.*

Approved, July 22d, 1807.

Jonah Thompson, *Mayor.*

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

	CENTS.
The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	32
4 pound loaf	16
2 pound loaf	8
1 pound loaf	4

JOHN LONGDEN,
Clerk of the Market.

July 23.

In Common Council,

JULY 21, 1807.

ORDERED, That the Council do convene as a court of Appeals on Monday the 3d day of August next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and sit till 2 o'clock, P. M. each day, for three days.

Test.

(t3A) Jas. M. M'Rea, c. c.

On Saturday next,

Will be SOLD, at Mr. JOHN HODGKIN's tavern, at three o'clock, on a credit of 60 days, for approved indorsed negotiable notes,

A WAGGON and four HORSES, with Gears and every thing complete.

July 23. 3t

WAS FOUND,

This morning, by a black boy,

A CASTORS, supposed to have been stolen. The owner may have them on application to the Printer and paying the cost of this advertisement.

July 23. 3t

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

The public are respectfully informed that the Theatre will open

On Saturday Evening,

With the Comedy [Never Acted Here] called

The Deserted Daughter,

With the Comic Opera of

THE QUAKER;

OR,

BENEVOLENT FRIEND.

July 22

Ten Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from *Joseph Boarman*, (of Raphael) living on Matawoman, Charles county, state of Maryland, on Sunday, the 12th instant, Negro ISAAC, the property of Joshua Mudd, living near the same place, and hired of him to the end of the year. He had a pass to Alexandria to sell a few articles. ISAAC is about 23 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, very black, a scar over one of his eyes, rings in his ears and wears his wool sometimes platted. Had on a striped country wove waistcoat, brown linen shirt, Russia duck trousers and a fur'd hat. The above reward will be given to any person for apprehending and delivering him to *Joseph Mudd*, or *Joseph Boarman* (of Raphael) or EIGHT DOLLARS for confining him in the jail of Alexandria, including what the law allows.

☞ All masters of vessels and others are forewarned against harboring or carrying off said fellow at their peril.

July 22. law3w

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at R. Gray's Book-Store,
AN ORATION
DELIVERED ON THE 4TH OF JULY,
At the request of the *Washington Society of Alexandria*, by
J. H. THOMAS, Esq. of Fredericktown (M.)
July 15.

For Sale by the Subscribers,
Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,
Bucellos and Garcavello Wines in quarter casks,
Window Glass of different sizes,
Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,
Soft shelled Almonds in bags,
A quantity of patent Iron hollow ware.
R. T. Hooe & Co.
June 1. co

☞ *Servants to be Hired.*
A young Negro Man, who has been a carriage driver and house servant.
Also, a Negro Girl, who has been accustomed to house service.
Enquire of the Printer.
June 19. eotf

WANTED,
A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill.*—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr *Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.
March 17.

The Subscriber has just Received
And offers for sale,
Ninety hampers Bristol PORTER BOTTLES, containing one gross each.
Seven bales COTTON, of a superior quality for retailing—and
A few tierces fresh RICE.
ON HAND,
Best Philadelphia PORTER AND PALE ALE, in hhds.
Do. BEER, in barrels.
AND AS USUAL,
First quality Philadelphia Porter and Pale Ale, in bottles, *fust uft for home, or export consumption.*
ALSO,
WHITE AND BROWN SOAP, old and dry, and in nice order for retailing, or family use.
WM. DUNLAP.
June 10. eotf.

FOR SALE,
THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT,
SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called *Rural Felicity*, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.
April 28 eo

Thirty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from Freestone Point, near Dumfries, on Sunday the 17th of last month, two Negro Men slaves, named ANDREW and JAMES, the property of *Sarah Fouchee*, in Prince William county, and hired of her until the end of the year. They had each of them a pass for three days, being Whitsuntide holiday.

ANDREW is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, a black complexion, has a scar near the corner of one of his eyes, is a little cross eyed, and has a forward, impudent countenance.

JAMES is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, a black complexion, has a scar near his mouth of the size of a pea, reels and swaggers very much in his walk. Each of them had on when they went away a shirt and trowsers of plain coarse Virginia cotton, and their other cloathing is not known.

A reward of 15 *Dollars* will be given for each of them, to any person who will apprehend them and secure them in any gaol, so that the subscriber, living near Dumfries, may get them again.

John Stone.
Prince William County,
June 27. eo
P. S. All persons are forbid from harboring them, and from conveying them away either by land or water.

☞ PROPOSALS ARE ISSUED,
For publishing by Subscription,
THE LIFE OF *GEORGE WASHINGTON,*
FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
By David Ramsay, M. D.
Author of the History of the American Revolution.

The work will be comprised in one octavo volume of about 400 pages, ornamented with an engraved head of Washington—Price to subscribers in boards $2 50—to non-subscribers $3 00—payable on delivery.

☞ Subscriptions received by ROBERT GRAY, King-street, Alexandria.
June 25. 10t-law1m

TO BE SOLD,
FOR READY MONEY,
To the highest bidder, at public auction, at *Dawson's tavern*, in the county of Loudoun, and town of *Leesburg*, on *FRIDAY* the 14th day of August next, if fair; if not, the next fair day; by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the 5th circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term 1806 in a suit depending in said court between the executors of Daniel Mildred, deceased, who was surviving partner of Mildred and Roberts, plaintiffs—and Samuel Hough and others defendants—

300 Acres of Land,
Near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg; or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs, in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armstead Long,
Charles F. Mercer, } *Com'rs.*

June 24. 2awts

Valuable Property for Sale.
TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to
James Patton.
June 22. tawtf

To Parents, Guardians, & Teachers.
JUST PUBLISHED,
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
ALEXANDRIA,
MAVOR'S
UNIVERSAL SPELLING-BOOK,
Accompanied by a progressive series of Easy and Familiar Lessons.
Intended as an Introduction to the first Elements of the English Language.
THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast number of initiatory books for children in the Nursery, which have been written within these few years by persons of distinguished abilities and sanctioned with their names, it must still be allowed, that there has not appeared one introduction to Reading, for the general use of schools, that rises above the level of the vulgar, though popular, compilations of Dyche, Dilworth and Fenning. The superstructure has been attended to with sedulous care; and writers of the first eminence have contributed to rear the fabric of learning, while the foundation has almost invariably been suffered to be laid, by the most tasteless and ignorant workmen. The consequence has frequently been, as might be expected from such a procedure: the taste has been vitiated at the very commencement; and it has often proved more difficult to remove error, than it would have cost pains to plant originally the principles of truth.

For the neglect we have alluded to, it would be impossible to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps the pride of acknowledged literature could not stoop to an occupation reputed so mean, as that of compiling a Spelling Book. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edifice, has ever been a task delegated to the most honorable hands; and to sow the first seeds of useful learning in the nascent mind, is an employment that cannot be disgraceful to the most illustrious talents. Bishop Lowth wrote an excellent English grammar, and several men of rank in literature have benefitted the public by similar productions; yet it is in vain that grammars are written, if no one has learned to read: it is in vain that the sublimest discoveries are made in any art or science, if the generality of the world are precluded from profiting by them, for want of previous instruction in the first principles with which they are connected.

The Editor of the following sheets is fully convinced of the solidity of his inferences and the justice of his remarks, in whatever light his present undertaking may be regarded. Humble or degrading as it may appear to those who, perhaps, have no higher pretensions than himself, he cannot think that labor dishonorable, which is so manifestly beneficial to the rising generation; nor has he any reason to fear, but that the candid and judicious will appreciate his motives and his production as they deserve. Our sentiments and our conduct are more influenced by early impressions than many seem willing to allow. The stream will always flow tinctured with the nature of its source. A just maxim, a humane principle, a germ of knowledge early imbibed, will be permanent to the last. The first books we read can never be forgotten, nor the principles they inculcate, eradicated. Hence, in the prosecution of this work, care has been taken to make every lesson or essay, as far as the nature and intention of the plan would allow, tend to some useful purpose of information or instruction. Even in the more easy progressive lessons, where sense was limited to a single syllable, it is hoped something will be found to please and to improve, nor will this be thought difficult. To tread in the steps of a Barbauld, a Jauffret, an Edgeworth, a Trimmer, a Berquin, and to accommodate their labors to the benevolent design in hand, only acquired a little taste and judgment, which any person long conversant with education and books ought to possess.

In short, the Editor feels inclined to believe, that this manual for early youth will be found much better adapted for the purpose than any that has preceded it; and in consequence he anticipates the kind patronage of Teachers in general. It probably will tend to facilitate their labour, by furnishing subjects more agreeable to the pupil, than the dry inanity of most books of the kind; and it cannot fail to redound to their credit also, by giving youth an opportunity of gaining as much general knowledge as could be crowded within the limits prescribed.

Indeed it was a remark of the publisher, (to whom British youth are under singular obligations for furnishing them with many valuable oportunities of improvement) when he earnestly prefsed this work on the Editor's attention "That a Spelling Book frequently constitutes the whole library of a poor child, unless when charity puts a bible into his hands, & it consequently ought to contain as great a variety of useful matter as the price will permit." The compilation has been formed strictly on this principle.

Woodstock, Oct. 20th, 1803.

☞ *New Invented Oven.*
I HAVE obtained from the general government an exclusive privilledge in an OVEN I have invented on entire new principles, for baking all kinds of bread, the advantages of my plan over those hitherto used are in the usual mode: The oven is first heated the fire scraped out and the dough put in to bake, when the oven is hottest and as the bread bakes the oven gradually cools, it will surely be conceded when bread is first put into an oven it is most tender and least capable of bearing heat—on my plan the bread is put into the oven at the extreme end, or where the heat is least and as it bakes it regularly progresses into a keener heat until baked. Again, it is acknowledged the thinner bread is baked the better it is and the longer it will keep; in the usual mode of baking the thinner the bread the smaller quantity the oven will bake per day; on my plan as the oven is constantly in blast, the thinner the bread the more the oven will bake; added to this the labor of splitting wood is saved—the heating, cleaning and setting an oven also. An oven on my plan if well built, is much more durable, takes up less room to do the same business, costs much less money to build it, requires less fuel to bake the same quantity of bread, fewer hands can do the same business, in fact, a mind (superior to prejudices often attendant on customs long established) will be satisfied on a view of my oven in operation. I have narrated facts only for those who have not an opportunity of seeing the oven in operation.

I subjoin the certificates of gentlemen whose respectability will not be questioned. For an oven of twenty feet length and three feet six inches width, or the privilege of using it, my price is five hundred dollars, and in proportion for a larger or smaller one. I will dispose of my privilledge for states, counties or towns, on liberal terms, letters adressed to me post paid, Dumfries, Virginia, will be duly attended to.

James Deneale.
Dumfries, July 20.

WE, Richard and Stephen Winchester, residing in the town of Fredericksburg and commonwealth of Virginia, do certify, we have built an Oven under the immediate direction of James Deneale of Dumfries and commonwealth of Virginia aforesaid, on a plan entirely different from the ovens in common use, and we believe invented by the said Deneale. It requires much less fuel than the common oven and may be used without splitting the wood, of course there is great saving of labor; we have baked every kind of biscuit and can say truly that it bakes well. We consider it as a valuable improvement and well worthy the attention of bakers.

R & S. Winchester.
Fredericksburg, January 23, 1806.

These are to certify to all whom it may concern, that I, Andrew Jamieson, biscuit baker, in the town of Alexandria, and district of Columbia, was in the town of Fredericksburg, in the state of Virginia, some time since the middle of last January, and there did attend great part of one day to see the operation of biscuit baking in the new invented oven in the possession of Messrs. Richard and Stephen Winchester, of Fredericksburg, which oven I have every reason to believe is the sole invention of Mr. James Deneale, of Dumfries, in the state of Virginia, and hereby declare and aver, that I saw said New Invented or Perpetual Oven bake large and small biscuits in as short a time and as regular a manner as any oven I have seen these forty years I have been at the baking business. Given under my hand this sixth day of February (in Alexandria and district of Columbia) in the year one thousand eight hundred and six.

Andrew Jamieson.
N. B. Not having sufficient experiment of said oven above mentioned, I cannot ascertain what may be saved in wood or labor, only that cord wood will do without the labor of chopping and splitting, as is necessary with old fashioned ovens. A. J.

NEW-YORK, December 1, 1806.

THIS is to certify that I have been using the patent oven, invented by James Deneale, esq. of Dumfries, Virginia, since April last, to considerable advantage in this city, I have no doubt of its possessing considerable advantages over the old method, such as a saving of fuel and labor, in consequence of which the proprietor is enabled to make the bread much thinner and consequently more proper for long voyages on a hot climate.

Again, as a part of the operation requiring most skill and practice is abridged by this method; more of the work may be done by boys or men little experienced in the business.

Not being acquainted myself with the old method, I will not attempt to state the differences between them, but that it is greatly in favor of Deneale's method must be evident to the most superficial observer.

Robert Hartshorne.

JUST RECEIVED,
A fresh supply of Dr. Wheaton's patent Itch Ointment and Jaundice Bitters,
FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,
Bookseller, King-street, Alexandria.
June 9. law3m

Iron Works for Sale.
THE subscriber is duly empowered to contract for the sale of a handsome Seite for Iron Works and eight thousand acres of Land adjoining, lying on the river Rappahannock, about nine miles above Fredericksburg. This tract abounds with inexhaustible mines of the richest iron ore and an ample supply of wood for coal. The scite for the works are advantageous in the extreme, commanding the whole sourse of the Rappahannock by a natural canal, into which the whole force of the river may be turned at a small expence. There has been a furnace and other works formerly erected here, and the ore found on trial abundant and good. When it is considered that this property is within nine miles of tide water, and that the navigation from the scite of the works to tide water may at a small expence be rendered practicable to transport every heavy article to market: when it is considered from the contiguity of these works to the seat of government, no iron establishment can supply cannon and shot on so good terms (competent judges having pronounced the ore on this tract of superior quality for cannon,) no doubt cannot be entertained of the great value of this property. The title is indisputable, and a great bargain may be had. The subscriber will at any time attend those inclined to view the premises, and can shew an accurate survey of the tract on application to him at Dumfries, in Virginia.

James Deneale.
July 22 d6tlaw

Five Dollars *Reward.*
STRAYED from the commons of Alexandria the 11th instant, a BAY HORSE, about fourteen hands three inches high, stout made, a star in his forehead, some of his feet are white, has brands but they are not recollected, there is a lump on the outside of his hind fetlock joint, occasioned by a cut received when a colt, the scar is yet to be seen; he is about 8 or 10 years old. The above reward will be given if brought to the subscribers.
Paton & Butcher.
7th mo. 21st, 1807. eo

Catalogue of Plays,
For sale by ROBERT GRAY, King-street, Alexandria—
JOHN BULL: Blue Beard; Paul & Virginia; Inkle and Yarico; Country Girl; Spoiled Child, School for Arrogance; Quaker; My Grand Mother; Hamlet; Wild Oats; Valentine and Orson; More Ways than One: Cabinet; Weather Cock; Rule a Wife and have a Wife; Disappointments; School for Fathers; School of Reform; Deserter; Count Benyousky; Battle of Hexham; Love laughs at Locksmiths; Robbers; Road to Ruin; Duenna; Ways and Means; Point of Honor; Romp; Lock and Key; Revenge; Child of Nature, Honest Thieves; Wanderer; Alphonso; To Marry, or Not to Marry; Caravan; Fortune's Fool; Richard the 3d; School for Scandal; Antonio; Mountaineers; Cheap Living; Too Civil by Half; Love in many Masks; Royal Shepherd; Wit without Money; Jew; Love in a Village; Modern Antiques.
July 22.

FOR SALE,
OAK HILL MILL,
And two valuable Leases,
SITUATED in the county of Fauquier on the great road leading from Ashby's and Manassee's Gaps, in the Blue Ridge, to Alexandria, Falmouth, and Fredericksburg. The mill seat commands a fall of 24 feet in a very constant stream, issuing immediately from the Cobler Mountain, and is improved by a merchant mill fifty-five by forty-five, three stories high, two of stone and one of wood, containing two water wheels, sixteen feet in diameter, one pair of burr and one of Allegany stones, with the necessary running geer and machinery, in perfect repair.—To the mill is attached a lot of twenty acres, in fee simple, on which there is a framed dwelling house, 38 feet by 20, with two rooms below stairs and two above, an unfinished portico behind, of the whole length of the house, and a porch in front, two excellent springs rising within a few feet of the dwelling house, and the mill supply both with water.

The leases are for two unexpired lives, contain one hundred acres each, and lay adjacent to each other, and to the mill lot. They have on them houses for the reception of tenants, twelve acres of improved timothy meadow, and one hundred and forty acres of inclosed land, adapted for Plaister of Paris and red clover, and now in a state of high cultivation. The terms of sale of the above property will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser, to whom will be given an indisputable title. For the terms of sale or a view of the premises, application may be made to *Robert Hereford*, Esq. residing thereupon, who is fully authorized to dispose of the same—or to the subscriber.

Charles Fenton Mercer.
Little River, Loudoun county, Virginia, May 16. [18] 1awtf
P. S. If the above property is not sold by the first of October, it will, after that period be rented out for one or more years.
C. F. M.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VII.]

SALES AT W
On every Tuesda
WILL BE
AT THE VENDU
Corner of Prince and
A variety of Dry Goods
Particulars of which wil
the bills of th
ALL kinds of goods w
tion and the prices of wh
can at any time be viewed a
lowest limitation and prices
P. G. Ma

Potomac Co
NOTICE is hereby gi
meeting of the stockh
mac Company, will be he
at the Union Tavern in
Wednesday the 3d day of
the proceedings of the l
with the President's accoun
bursements since the last g
be laid before them for the
JOS. CARLETON
George Town, July 1, [3
142 hhds. of MOL
5 puncheons RU
100 bbls. Shad and
Just Received and for
Marsle
May 23.

A Miller W
☞ To a Man who
Milling Business, and can
commendations for industr
beral wages will be given b
June 20

Joseph Man
Corner of King and
HAS RECEI
30 barrels WHIS
1000 lbs. cheese, of sup
10 bales cotton
10 boxes best Florenc
15 casks choice small
40 boxes mould and
10 boxes fresh chocol
140 reams wrapping p
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson, and
Hyson-skin
Which with a general a
liquors and groceries, he
for cash, produce, or the
June 13.

JAMES SANI
Offers for Sale, on
5000 lbs. best Green
10 tierces fresh Ri
20 kegs fresh Raisi
12 tierces green C
5 pipes Cogniac
10 hhds. 4th proof
30 barrels N. E.
25 barrels Whiske
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton an
12 boxes Tin Plat
AND IN ST
25 hhds. south Po
May 11.

I HAVE JUST
And offer for
A considerable
FRESH
This spring's Philadelphi
of *excellent* quality—
Hyson, in quarter
Young Hyson do
Hyson-Skin do
Souchong box
I have also f
10 pipes 4th proof C
5 do. 4th proof G
25 crates queens and
ware, particularly
try stores.
50 boxes and half box
100 sacks sroved Salt.
2000 bushels do.
4000 do. ground Allum
June 10. W.

TO RE
A STORE, on Prince
my own) well suited for
the s.